

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1745.

Half of a private Letter from Paris, January 15, 1745.

Think I cannot entertain you better, than by letting you know, that there has been lately published here, by Order of the Government, or at least with its Approbation, a Sort of Defence of the Management of our Affairs at Sea, during the present War. Some who pretend to be

Judges of Writing, observe in it certain Strokes, whence they conjecture it must have fallen from the pen of a great Man. I will give you an Opportunity of judging for yourself, by transcribing a Part of this fine Piece; for the Rest you must give me till the next Opportunity offers of a safe Con-

ference. The Naval Armaments of the Year 1741 were so incredible, that I think they are scarce worth mentioning. These Armaments, however, oblige the English to take care of their own Coasts, to keep a Squadron of ships, and, in short, put them to a great deal of expence. The Squadron that was equipp'd at Toulon, at the End of that Year, under the Command of the Count de Toulon, was intended to favour the Navigation, and the Operations of Spain. All the World knows how great Success that Officer executed his mission, by throwing himself between the Spanish and the English, when the former came out of Toulon, and which obliged the latter to avoid attacking our Ships, to retire into their own Harbour of Toulon. This would have been of very singular use, if it had gone no farther than preserving, as they did, our Allies from being attack'd and ruined by the Spanish Force; whereas, in Truth, it did much more, it enabled them to carry on their Embarkations at Toulon, which it would have been impossible for them to have done any other Way.

The Armament of the same Squadron, which was sent in the Road of Toulon during the Years 1742 and 1743, was employed to the same Purpose, with the like Effect; and at the same Time protected the Spanish Squadron, which, on its Return to Toulon, had been infallibly destroyed, if it had not been for the Squadron, which the united Squadrons, in Port, gave the Enemy great Apprehensions, and hindered them from pursuing such a Plan of Action, in Favour of the King of Sardinia and the Queen of Hungary, as might have put such an End to the War in Italy, as would have been favourable to them, and destructive and dishonourable for his Catholic Majesty.

The publick News sufficiently informed us, that the English were strongly bent on supporting the Queen of Hungary in her Designs upon the Kingdom of Naples; and it was undoubtedly with this View, that the English strongly reinforced their Fleet in the Mediterranean, then under the Command of Admiral Matelieff. On the other hand, it was, without doubt, a View to hinder this Fleet from sending any Detachment on the Coast of Naples, that the King caused his Squadron at Toulon to be so strongly reinforced; as well as with a View to carry on the War of Spain, and facilitate its safe Return to its Ports, in spite of the Opposition of the English, which plainly kept them blocked up; the very View of which had a very great Influence on the Affairs of Europe.

I shall not enter into a Detail of the Circumstances which attended the Naval Engagement on February 22, 1745. I shall content myself with observing only, that the English Point intended by sending our Squadron out to Toulon, with that of the King of Spain, was accomplished, because we conveyed them into the Ports of Toulon after that Battle, and the English were forced to retire to Portmahon, without being in a Condition to fail to the Coast of Italy, in order to support the Spanish Squadron which had been projected on the Kingdom of Naples. It ought not therefore to be drawn in Dispute, whether our Squadron might not have been on that Occasion? It is enough that they were the Spanish Squadron sent into their Ports, and that the English from undertaking any thing in the Kingdom of Naples; I say this is enough, and these were the Two Points insisted on in the Operations of the French General; and when a Man does and accomplishes his Instructions, it is but equitable and fair to confess, that he has done enough.

Florence, January 5. The Suspensions, that M. de Gages had a View of undertaking something by assembling his Troops in the State of Viterbo, increase daily from the Steps he continues to take, which have raised a Jealousy that he may march through this State by Pisa, &c. to join his Troops to those of Don Philip on the Frontiers of Lombardy, and that he will advance in Proportion as the Spanish Troops advance in the State of Genoa. All the Spanish Troops are in Motion to draw near to Viterbo. Those that were quartered in Abruzzo fled off towards Rieti; and it is the general Opinion, that as soon as they are assembled, M. de Gages will begin his Operations. The Director of the Artillery, who was at Rome, on sudden Orders which he received, departed from thence in the Night of the first Instant, to make Dispositions for the March of the Artillery on the first Notice. Of the German Invalids that were brought into Tuscany, upwards of 600 are in March from Pisa to join the Austrian Army, the Head Quarters of which are at Imola. The Letters which came in last Night from Lombardy bring an Account, that a Discovery had been made at Milan, of a Design which about 400 Miquelets and new Recruits, who were in that Castle, had formed, to set Fire to the Magazine of Powder, and to kill the principal Officer; the Discovery of which was made a few Hours before it was to have been executed, and the principal Accomplices arrested, whose Trials are now carrying on; and the Warafidins and Hussars, that were quartered at Pavia and Lodi, have been sent to Milan.

Genoa, January 7. Marquis Castellar, with upwards of 3000 Men, is arrived at Onelle, the rest of the Spanish Army is following them; they have also sent for the Cavalry from Nice and Villa Franca; at Port Maurice they have got 26 Field-Pieces, some Mortars, with a Quantity of Powder and Provisions, Part of which has been brought by Sea, and Part by Land, from Nice. Orders are also given for the French Troops to follow, and some Regiments are already in March. The Peasants are actually repairing the Roads in the Riviera, and are directed therein by two or three Spanish Engineers. Don Philip is still at Nice, and we have Advice, that it was not determined, whether he would pass the Winter there, or advance with the Army to this City. Eighty Mules loaded with Money were arrived there from Spain. This Republick has already on Foot 14 or 15000 Men, and is still raising new Troops.

Ratisbon, January 14. The Vanguard of the Corps of French Troops, which is marching from Suabia, and is said to be of 15,000 Men, has already entered the Bishoprick of Eichstet; in all Likelihood they will take the same Route with about 4000 other French Troops which belong to the Imperial Army, who are broke up from Kelheim, and direct their March towards Dietfurt. These last have a Train of Artillery with them, and have detached 300 Men, with four Cannon, to secure Hemmau. Letters from General Bernclau's Corps in the Upper Palatinate, bring Advice, that the General of the Artillery, Thungen, having battered the Town of Amberg for some Days, the Garison, consisting of 900 Men, had capitulated, and obtained an Armistice of 24 Hours, in order to send to Munich for Instructions. General Bernclau writes Word, that he intends, in a few Days, to return hither. Count Chotek, who is again appointed, by the Queen of Hungary, President of the Administration in the Upper Palatinate, has settled Winter Quarters in the Bavarian Territories, and those of Neuburg, in that Province, for about 25,000 Men of the Austrian Troops.

Hague, January 21. By an Express arrived here from Paris, of the 19th Instant, we learn, that all the Gallies, that were expected at Cadiz, were safely got in there, under the Convoy of Admiral de las Torres. By our freshest Letters from the Side of Ratisbon, Amberg was invested by the Austrians; but the French and Imperialists here pretend to have received Advice, that the Besiegers had been repulsed with Loss in an Attempt they made to take that Town by Storm. M. de Dieu was to set out as Yesterday from Amsterdam for the Court of Russia. M. d'Aylva sets forward the Beginning of next Week for the Empire, M. Burrish having already preceded him; and M. Twickle sets out for Bonne towards the End of it. By Letters of Yesterday from Brussels, the Duke of Aremberg proposed to set out for Bonne last Night. M. Mallebois is said to be reinforcing himself by small Detachments sent him out of Franconia, Alsace, and Lorraine. By Advice from Lille we hear, that M. de Cebret passed through that Town lately, but that it was not known whether he was going; and that it was the common Discourse there, that the French were preparing for some Enter-

prize, which would be executed as soon as the Ice would bear. From Cambrai we hear, that a Detachment was lately sent from that Town on the Side of St. Omer, Aire, and the neighbouring Places, for the Scaling-Ladders which have been lately made in those Towns; and that a great Number were likewise making at Douay. From Ypres there is Advice, that the French Engineers have lately drawn a Plan for making Inundations to the Royal Gate of that Town. A Director has been put under Arrest, for having caused Part of the Reformed Church there to be demolished without Orders. From Rocroi, Mariebourg, Charleville, Metz, Philippeville, and Maubeuge, it is written, that an Order is come, countermanning the Levies of the Militia till further Orders.

IRELAND.

Kinsale, January 2. The 30th ult. arrived the Lowestaff Privateer of London, 400 Tons, 30 Guns, nine Pounders, 22 Swivels, and 211 Men, Capt. Charles Fielden, Commander, from a Cruise, in which they took the Holy Trinity, a French Privateer, of and from St. John de Louvix, 120 Tons, 12 Carriage, eight Swivel Guns, and 103 Men, Peter Soniera, Commander, on her first Cruise, and but three Days out of Port. When they made Mizen-Head on this Coast, it was thick hazy Weather, and little Wind; so that it was with much Difficulty, and beyond Expectation, they got the Lowestaff off Shore; and as the Prize was nearer the Shore, and not yet arrived, the Wind being fair, it is feared she is lost.

Sailed the same Day the Lowestaff arrived, the Shoreham, Tuscany, and Trial Privateers, on a Cruise.

Dublin, January 8. Last Sunday died, at his House on Ushers Quay, Richard Malone, sen. Esq; one of the most ancient and eminent Lawyers at the Bar; and a Gentleman of an exceeding good Character, which makes his Death greatly lamented. This Morning his Corpse was carried out of Town to be interr'd at his Seat at Barronstown, in the County of Westmeath.

The same Day came into our Harbour, a rich French Prize, laden with Wine and Brandy, taken by the Terrible Privateer of Liverpool; where the Prize was condemn'd, and sent here to dispose of her Cargo.

There is an English Vessel brought into the River of Limerick, by the King's Barge, who espying a Ship in Distress, made up to her, upon which she struck immediately. She proves to be an English Ship that had been taken by a French Man of War, who had put one of his Lieutenants and twelve Men on board, and left some of the English Hands in her; but meeting with very hard Weather, and having lost her Foremast, the French desired the English to pilot them into some Port, who brought them to the Mouth of Shannon, where the King's Barge secured them.

By a Letter to an eminent Merchant of this City, we have the following Account from Antigua, dated the 29th of October. By a Flag of Truce lately returned from Martinico, we are informed of their deplorable Condition. Beef sells at 20 l. per Barrel, a Turkey for 2 l. 2 s. a Fowl for 9 s. Antigua-Currency, 150 l. whereof is 100 l. Ster. And as the Inhabitants are very numerous, they can't long subsist under this Calamity.

By Capt. Kelsick, arrived this Week from Bourdeaux, we learn, that there are four Privateers belonging to that Place out at Sea, and two others getting ready.

And by Capt. Oliver, who arrived from Antigua last Thursday, that our Men of War and Privateers have so sharp a Look-out, that the French can't get any Ships, with Stores, to their Islands, but what are taken by one or other of our Ships; that the Privateering Trade goes on so successfully, that the Owners of the Privateers snap up all the Convicts that come to Market, and give 20 l. Ster. for an indifferent Man, to employ him in their Service abroad: They are all so busy in that Trade, that a good Hand can't be procured from thence to England or Ireland, under 20 l. for the Run; and tho' they have no Trade in Martinico, they can't fit out their Privateers by reason of the great Scarcity of Provisions, which disable them from victualling them for any Length of Time.

On Wednesday last died, of a lingering Illness, Dr. Francis Forester, Professor of Physick in the University of Dublin; a Gentleman well skill'd in his Profession, and much lamented by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, January 8. Arrived the Nelson, Kelsick, from Bourdeaux; the Antigua Packet, Oliver, from Antigua; the Vipe, Lurgan, from Oporto; the Nostra Señora,

Leile, from Lisbon. Sailed the Santa Anna, Henrique, and the St. Anthony, Alvar, for Lisbon; the Unity, Riley, for Rotterdam; the Le Garrone, Boodkuy, and the Lady Cici, for Zurichzee; the Chafe Royal, Peffe, and the Marshal Brogio, Liville, for Bourdeaux; the Elizabeth, Rankin, for St. Christophers; and the Content, Myler, for Antigua.

Bristol, January 17. The Dragon Privateer, Capt. Seaborn, is arrived in Milford Haven from a Cruise; in which she has taken a French Banker from Newfoundland, which was ransomed for 800 l. and a Snow from Cape Breton, with Fish, which he parted with the 10th Instant in the Channel.

Dover, January 18. Last Night was brought in here a Brig, with Brandy and Wine from Bourdeaux for Dunkirk; she was taken by the Swift Privateer, Captain Hudson.

Deal, January 18. Wind N. E. Came down, and sailed, the Warren Galley, Huddy, and the Saltash, Huddy, two Privateers, on a Cruise; the Barranta, Gendenny, for Jamaica; and the Restoration, Wilcox, for Virginia. Remained the Harwich and Shoreham Men of War. Arrived the Granada Bomb from a Cruise, and the Swift Privateer, Captain Hudson, who has taken a Prize, and sent her into Dover.

Deal, January 19. Came down the Preston, Hallam, for Oporto; and the Charming Molly, Lowthrope, for Antigua; and remain with his Majesty's Ships Harwich, Shoreham, Granada Bomb, and Swift Privateer, Hudson. Arrived the Charming Molly, Powel, and the Calas, Gilby, both from the Westward.

L O N D O N.

According to private Letters from Vienna, the Bishop of Bamberg and Wurtzburg is speedily expected there, to put the last Hand to a Confederacy for preserving the Rights of the Princes and States of the German Empire, and excluding all Foreign Troops out of Germany.

They write from Florence, that on January 2, N. S. a Person of great Distinction arrived there incognito, which some People took to be Don Theodore, titular King of Corsica; and others, the Pretender's eldest Son.

We learn from Frankfort, that his Highness Prince William of Hesse Cassel is much indisposed; but that, nevertheless, several Councils had been lately held in his Presence, in relation to the present State of Affairs.

According to some private Letters from France, the suspending the Draughts that were to be made out of the Militia, is entirely owing to the Representations made by the Intendants of several Provinces; signifying the Impossibility of filling up the Militia in the Manner which the Ministry expected.

The Abbe de la Ville having insinuated to the States General, that France was very averse to the Continuance of the War, and only wish'd to see some Negotiations set on foot for Peace; was answer'd, That the taking Free Quarters in the Empire, and blowing up their High Mightiness's Frontiers, did not favour much, either of a Pacifick or Equitable Disposition.

The Falcon Privateer, Capt. Stonehouse, of Bristol, is put into Milford Bay, leaky.

The Diligence, Noel, from Bristol for Cork, with Sugar and Tobacco, is ashore in Milford Haven.

The Queen of Hungary, Jolledue, a Privateer of Bristol, was spoke with the 10th Inst. 100 Leagues to the Westward.

Last Saturday the Wife of one Mr. Hill, a Blacksmith at Clapham, who had been missing about Eight Days, was found in a Pond in the Fields leading from the Cock Alehouse to the Plow in the same Town. It is supposed she was going from one of the above Houses, and it being very dark, missed her Way.

Yesterday being the Birth-Day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who enter'd into the 39th Year of his Age, there was a grand Appearance of Lords, &c. at Leicester House, to pay their Compliments to his Royal Highness on that Occasion.

This being Essoign Day before Hilary Term, the several Courts will be open'd by one of the Judges of each Court.

Last Wednesday a large Flat-bottom'd Boat crossing the River between Windsor and Bray, with 14 Men in it, was drove by the Stream upon one of the Stakes belonging to a Mill, which broke a Hole in the Bottom of her; by which Accident she sunk, and Seven Persons were drowned. They were all taken up next Day, and after the Coroner's Inquest had sat upon them, were on Saturday interr'd together in Windsor Churchyard.

A few Days since died at his Seat in Cardiganshire, of a lingering Illness, Richard Stedman, Esq; the last of the Name of that ancient Family. By his Death his Estate, of about 1000 l. per Ann. comes to Thomas Powel of Nanteos in that County, Esq; their present Knight of the Shire in Parliament.

Last Friday Night died, after a few Days Illness, Francis Peters, Esq; Under-Treasurer of the Inner Temple.

Yesterday Morning the Corpse of the Lord Bateman was carried through this City in great Funeral Pomp, in order to be interr'd amongst his Ancestors in Herefordshire.

Francis Bernard, Esq; is appointed Deputy-Recorder of the Borough of Bolton in Lincolnshire.

Last Friday several Ships were taken up for his Majesty's Service on Freight, for the carrying of Stores, Provisions, &c. for Jamaica, Gibraltar, Portmahon, and Antigua.

B A N K R U P T.

James Livingston and Mathew Tudor, of the Parish of St. Paul Covent-Garden, in the County of Middlesex, Linen-drapers and Partners.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	07 10	07 32

Bank Stock, Nothing done. India, Nothing done. South Sea, 109. Old Annuity, 109 1-4th. New ditto, 109 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 90. Ditto 1743, 90. Ditto 1744, 90 1-8th. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 89. London Assurance, 11 1-4th. India Bonds, 19 s. to 1 l. 2 s. Bank Circulation, 2 l. 5 s. Salt Tunnies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 116. Equivalent, 108.

Admiralty-Office, January 14, 1744.

A Court Martial being intended to be held soon at Portsmouth, for enquiring into the Cause of the Loss of his Majesty's late Ship Nothumbland; the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do strictly direct the Officers and Men, late belonging to that Ship, to repair down immediately to Portsmouth, and apply to Vice-Admiral Stewarts, who will order them to be Victual'd on board some of his Majesty's Ships, till the Trial comes on.

Thomas Corbett.

Admiralty-Office, January 14, 1744.

Whereas the Petty Officers and Seamen who belonged to his Majesty's late Ship the Colchester, were directed by Advertisements, some time since published, to repair on board his Majesty's Ship the Ipswich, at Portsmouth; but many of the said Men not having yet appeared on board that Ship, and she being under Orders to proceed to Sea; their Lordships do hereby strictly repeat their Direction to the said Men, to repair immediately down to the said Ship, on Pain, if they fail to do so, and if the Ship shall sail without them, not only of losing the Wages due to them, but of being apprehended by the Marshal of the Admiralty, in order to their being tried at a Court Martial, and punished to the utmost Rigour of the Law.

Thomas Corbett.

Mrs. Wright, who is lately come to Town from Workop Manor, in Nottinghamshire, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and who draws Designs for all Sorts of Needlework, finding that a necessary Application to that Business will render it impossible for her to wait upon the Ladies at their own Houses, takes this publick Method of making her Apology, and to advertise those Ladies who are inclined to favour her with their Commands, that she may be spoke with three Days in the Week; viz. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Mr. Braim's, her Brother's, a Painter, the Sign of the Three Pigeons, the Second Door on the Left Hand in Essex-Street, going down from the Strand.

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